## FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY.

Post-Office Reform. A meeting, respectable in numbers and still more so in the character of its members, assembled yesterday in the Exchange, on the call of the Committee appointed at a former meeting in favor of Post-Office Reform. On motion of Col. CLARK, it was organized by the choice of

J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Vice Presidents—Stewart Brown, Theodore Sedgwick,
Silas Wood, Anson G. Phelps, James Monroe, E. K. Cailins, Paul Spofford, Duncan C. Peil, John A. Underwood,
Abraham Bell, W. A. May.
Secretaries—A. M. Cozzens, Jacob Hard.

the following officers:

Gen. P. M. WETMORE, on behalf of the old Committee, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Citizens of New-York, held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 24th of November last, in favor of a cheap and uniform system of postage, beg leave respectfully to report what they have done in pursuance of their appointment, and what should be furthe done in order to accomplish the object of that meeting. Immediately after organization, the Committee addressed letters to the Hon. Messrs, Maclay, Phonix, Leonard and Fish, our Representatives in Congress from this city, requesting their aid and co-operation, and asking for any information which they might be willing to communicate, to enable them to bring before Congress the subject of a cheap and uniform system of postage. From each of these gentlemen the re-REPORT: system of postage. From each of these gentlemen the received favorable answers, with assurances of their willingness to bring the subject before Congress and to use their influence and exertions to accomplish the object of the appointment of the Committee. The Hon. Mr. Maclay addressed the Committee in an able and interesting letter, in which he evinced a full and thorough knowledge of the subject, and anentire willingness to exerthimself to carry a cheap system through Congress. Letters have been addressed to other members of Congress and several distincuished statesmen, from whom your Committee have not received any replies. The Committee also prepared an address to the people of the United States, which has been extensively circulated, and to the several committees which have been appointed in other places to co-operate in procuring a cheap system of postage.—

The petition to Congress which was adopted by the citizens at the Merchants Exchange, the Committee his had grinted system of postage. From each of these gentlemen the re-The petition to Congress which was adopted by the citizens at the Merchants Exchange, the Committee his had printed and extensively circulated throughout this city and State, and thousands of our fellow citizens having signed it their names

thousands of our fellowicitizens having signed it their names have been forwarded to our Delegation to Congress.

The Committee would further report, that they have heard with pleasure that other cities and towns in the States of Missachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, following the examplelof this city, have held meetings and adopted resolutions favorable to the reduction of postage and the abolition of the franking privilege, and requasting their representatives in the National Legislature to advocate these measures. The Committee have also noticed with sincere satisfaction, that the Legislature of our own State have passed unanimously resolutions in favor of the reduction of postage and the restriction of the franking privilege; the Legislature of Alabama has likewise passed resolutions in favor of this ob-Alabama has likewise passed resolutions in favor of this object, and we doubt not that every State in the Union will soon follow these examples.

Several members of Congress have already given notice of

Several members of Congress have already given notice; their intention to bring in bills favorable to the reduction of the rates of postage and the abelishing of the fanking printere, but no specific action has yet been taken on the subject. The information received from Washington leads the Communication received from Washington leads the Communication received from the subject of the control of the control

The information received from Washington leads the Committee to fear that Congress is not disposed to neet the wishes of the petitioners in reducing the postage to such a low rate as to remedy the evils complained of, and to abolish the franking privilege, so as to increase the revenue of the Post Office Department. The reduction of postage 20 per cent. will certainly diminish the revenue, but it will be no means increase the number of letters sent by the mails. Private and public expresses and hand conveyances will still continue, and no legislation can prevent them. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the people should express their opin ions by public meetings and by petitions, so that their kepresentatives in Congress may distinctly understand that nothing short of a thorough reform of the present system will meet the approbation of their constituents.

It has been asserted, but without any foundation, that the adoption of the cheap system in England has not equaled the expectations of the public. A brief reference to its operation must convince the most sceptical that the reverse of this assertion is nearer the touth. The Post-Office in England has always been looked to as a source of revenue which was needed to pay the heavy expenses arising from their national debt and the ordinary operations of the government. But, yielding to the wishes of the people and a desire to promote their welfare, the government generously determined upon a sacrifice of ax or seven multions of dollars the first year, in order to try the experiment. In 1840, the penny or cheap system was adopted, and the revenue es was expected was diminished; but from the reports of the Department it appears that it has been since continually increasing, so that in 1842, it exceeded that of 1841 by £150,000, and the additional increase of the letters which passed through the Post-Office amounted to thirty-six millions? It it is the opinion of well informed persons that in five years the revenue of the Post-Office amounted to thirty-six satisfied are the government and the people with the working of the cheap system, that Lord Stanley, in a recent despatch to the Governor-General of Canada, informed him that it is the intention of government to establish it in the British Provinces in North America, so that a letter weighing half an ounce may be sent from any part of their Provinces to Great Britain at the low rate of two pence, or four cents? This certainly does not indicate that either the government or the people of Great Britain consider the adoption of cheap postage a failure. The beneficial effects which it has preduced upon the mass of the people, are se strikingly visible that every friend of human improvement is gratified with the successful result of the experiment.

Recent intell gence from Russia amounces that the Unperus

of human improvement is gratified with the successful result of the experiment.

Recent intell gence from Russia amounces that the Emperor Nicholas, satisfied of the benefits resulting from cheap postage, has determined to establish it in his vast empire. Hence we see that the old world is taking the lead in this benevolent enterprise, while the new worldhas not taken one step in this march of improvement.

The Committee is not disposed to dictate to Congress the precise ratio of reduction, because the Representatives of the precise ratio of reduction, because the Representatives of the precise ratio of reduction, because the Representatives of the precise ratio of their coastituents. They will however state that it is absolutely necessary that the mails should be the surrest, cheapest and quickest mode of conveying intelligence, defying all competition; for unless this is done, the vast number of letters now conveyed out of the mails, will continue to be sent by private coaveyance, and the revenue of the Department will continue to decrease, and Congress will be required to make appropriations from the Treasury to sustain it. The report of the Postmaster General shows a deficit the last year of \$250,000, and unless something is done to induce the people to employ the Post. Office, there is reason to believe that the revenue will fall off the present year more than \$500,000, and this without any reduction of postage.

The question arrises, what shall Congress do? Any legislithan \$100,000, and this without any reduction of postage.

The question arises, what shall Congress do? Any legislation which shall tend to preserve the present system by pains and penalties will not be sustained by public opinion. The

must be overcome in order to accomplish the object for which they were appointed. Public opinion is not easily aroused, nor can old customs be readily changed, nor defective laws be quickly modified. The evils must be palpable and grievous before the people will be aroused to redress them. To induce their Representatives in Congress to abolish a privilege which is enjoyed by themselves and fitteen thousand persons in office, who are all interested in perpetuating it, will require up inconsiderable effort on the part of the friends of reform. For it is a notorious fact, that the greatest opposition which Rowland Hill had to encounter in establishing the cheaps, so that in England came from the Post Office. Department itself; and it has been stated, by undisputed authority, that, owing to this has been stated, by undisputed authority, that, owing to this opposition, the cheep system has not even yet had a fair trial. From certain indications, it is to be feared that the opposition to reform in the Post Office in this country may likewise originate from the same source, and that Postmasters and mail contractors, fearing that their privileges and emoluments ma be abridged, will arge the continuance of the present system. The abuse of the franking privilege has become so note rious, that even the Postarister General himself has recom-mended its restriction; and it is no doubt partly owing to the vast extent to which this abuse has been carried, that the mails have been loaded down with matter from which he revenue is derived. There is but little doubt that of all the matter which passes through the mails, the largest part in weight goes free. This enhances the cost of transportation

weight goes free. This enhances the cost of transportation upon those who pay postage, and they are taxed for the benefit of those who enjoy the franking privilege.

From a return made by the fost Master at Washington, it appears that during three weeks in 1841, the number of free letters sent from the Fost Office Department was twenty-two thousand and thirty-eight, being about seventy letters per day from each member upon an average. Of documents and franced packages three hundred and ninety two thousand two hundred and sixty-eight, being about one thousand from each member in the space of three weeks—and these free letters, documents and package saveraged an ounce an a quarter each. At this rate, the weight of the mails sent from Washington during the three sessions of the late Congress would be upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds, and the postage, supposing it to be charged as low as fifty cents per ounce, would amount to \$5,000,000. This is but one item. It only gives the weight of the mails sent from Washington. How many thousands of letters are received by the Members of Congress and the heads of Departments we have not the means of knowing, probably not as many as are sent, but still it must be an immense quantity.

be an immense quantity.

Complaints have been made against the members of Com-Complaints have been made against the members of Congress for the abase of the franking privilege, and probably with some denies of justice; but their number is inconsiderable, compared with the vast army of fostmasters. If we suppose in addition to this that there are fourteen thousand Postmasters, who now exercise the franking privilege, and that it averages but 20 cents per day, it would amount to \$1,277,500 per annum; at 50 cents it would be \$2,560,000, or at the rate of one dollar a day, it would amount to the enormous sum of five millions one hundred and tenthousand dellars—a sum which is the exercise of our Post for exercise in amount the whole revenue of our Post. which is exceeds in amount the whole revenue of our Pott Office Department. It is not therefore to be expected that this valuable privilege will be surrendered by this army of privilege and interested persons without a struggle to retain it. In order therefore to accomplish the object which our fellow citizens had in view in appointing this Committee, it is necessary that there should be united and energetic action in bringing this while to the consideration or Courses. Wasting sary that there should be united and energetic action in bringing this subject to the consideration of Congress. Meetings should be held in all our cities, towns and villages, in which the sentiments of the people should be fully and clearly expressed on this subject, thousands of petitions filled with the names of our citizens should be immediately sent to both Houses of Congress, and Committees should be appointed to press upon their Kepr sentatives the necessity of immediate action, by an exhibition of facts in relation to the operation of the burdensome and unequal tax which is now imposed upon the peaple, and which is fraught with most periicious consequences both to the Post Office Department and the people at large. It is likewise necessary that means should be afforded the Committee to meet the expenditures which must be incurred in prosecuting this good work, and 4s every citbe incurred in prosecuting this good work, and as every citizen is more or less interested in the success of this undertaking, they should be willing and are expected to contribute their share in furnishing the means which may be required.

In concluding their report, the Committee respectfully ask their fellow citizens to discharge them from any further duty, and suggest the proposets of appropriate a new Committee. and suggest the propriety of appointing a new Committee consisting of gentlemen whose leisure and inclination with

prompt them to engage with renewed er secuting the objects of this meeting.

All which is respectfully submitted. On motion, this Report was accepted by the meeting, and the newspapers of this City and of the whole Country were requested to give it pub-

On motion of PARK BENJAMIN, the Committee of Twenty-One at its own request was discharged some remedy.

from farther service, with the approbation of the meeting, and a new Committee of Nine constituted instead. The President was instructed to appoint this Committee, taking time for inquiry and careful selection.

Horace Greeley, on behalf of the former Committee, reported the following

RESOLUTIONS Resolved, That we expressly disclaim any intention or desire to devolve on the Treasury of the United States the cost of conveying the letters and papers of individuals; but insist that the Post Ofee department shall sustain itself, as hitherto, by

narges on the matter conveyed in the Mails. Resolved, That it is our deliberate conviction that he Post Office cannot longer defray its own expenses if the present Rates of Postage are retained and the multiplication of unprofitable Mail Routes is extended; for we cannot be blind to the fact that the Correspondence of the country is finding for itself. more and more extensively, cheaper, safer and more expeditious modes of transmission on all the most profitable Routes; and unless this tendency is arrested by a thorough Reform in the management of the Post Office, the virtual abandonment of the Mails by the great bulk of the Business Correspondence

of the country cannot be far distant. Resolved, That while we insist that the Post Office shall maintain itself, and ask that it be permitted to do so, we insist also that the Government shall support itself, and not cast the burthen of its immense Correspondence, and that of every body to whom it chooses to extend the Franking Privilege, upon the private correspondence of the Country; which we deem as unreasonable as to compel the Commerce of the Country to build its Navy gratis, or the Farmers as a distinct class to subsist its

soldiers and sailors. Resolved, That we adhere to our previously expressed conviction that a charge of five cents on every letter conveyed in the Mails, and a corresponding rate for Printed Matter, will sustain the Department; and we submit it to the wisdom of Congress to decide whether these Rates shall be uniform for all distances, or average-that is, higher and lower than the standard rate according to the distance traversed. Whichever plan appears likely to secure the larger transmission of letters by the Mails ought to be adopted, but our own conviction is decidedly in favor of a uniform rate of five

cents per single letter, if paid in advance. Resolved, That we call on the People of the whole Country to speak out promptly, through letters and petitions to Congress, in favor of a Reduction of the Rates of Postage, assured that the cause is theirs as well as ours-the cause of every Citizen who desires the cheap and universal diffusion of Light, Knowledge and Truth; and, confident that the Public Good must prevail over private privilege and individual gain, if the People's voice is but heard, as it must be if their attention can be gener ally drawn to the subject.

These resolutions were adopted without dissent, and ordered to be published.

The meeting was forcibly addressed by PARK BENJAMIN, THEODORE SEDGWICK, and briefly by several others. Entire unanimity and earnest resolution were evinced throughout, and the meeting adjourned in the hearty faith that the Post Office Reform must and will be carried.

-People of Philadelphia, Boston, and the whole Country! have you yet done any thing for the cause of Post Office Reform? Have you each signed a petition to Congress? It not, why not do it at once? Meet in your several neighborhoods, or write each for yourself to your Member of Congress, and thus do your part in this good work! Do not devolve the work upon others, but take hold of it yourselves!

Ex-Gov. Gilmer of Virginia will probably be made Secretary of the Navy, in place of David Henshaw, rejected. This will remove the Mayor. The bill of the Messrs. Houghtons was obstacle to Mr. Goggin's taking his scat in the filed, and the injunction taken out, only to afford

ALABAMA.-The Whigs of this State held a Convention at Tuscaloosa on the 1st, 2d and 3d instant-thirty-three counties being represented by about one hundred Delegates. The extreme inclemency of the weather, for several days preceding, and the horrible state of the roads, prevented a large gathering, but the right men were there, and animated by the right spirit. The venerable Nicholas Davis of Limestone presided, and made a brief but thrilling speech. The following Electoral Ticket was formed:

Dist. 1. J. W.L. Childer, IV. William M. Murphy.
II. J. J. Hutchi son, V. David G. Ligon.
III. Wm. S. Phillips, VII. Chas. McLemore.
(The Vith District not being represented, no one was named

Hon. Harry I. Thornton of Greene and Hon. Arthur F. Hopkins of Tuscaloosa were chosen Senatorial Delegates to Baltimore, with three Delegates from each District, who will cast but one vote from each District, but that goes strong

and penalties will not be sustained by public opinion. The present laws are obnoxisos, and the rates of postage so usequal and onerous, that the people will refuse to send their letters by the mails, and will provide other modes of conveyance. Nothing will conciliate their favor, or insure their patronage of the Post Office, but the adoption of a low rate of postage, so cheap that every one will feel it their interest and duty to send their letters by the mails, in preference to any mode of conveyance, which can be offered by individuals.

The Committee are fully aware of the difficulties which must be overcome in order to accomplish the object for which they were appointed. Eablic opinion is not easily aroused. C. McLemore of Chambers, and others, to a large and enthusiastic auditory; each elector was chosen expressly on the ground that he was able and willing to canvas his District thoroughly during the contest; and a universal resolution was evinced to do all that men can do to carry that State also for Mr. Clay, and thus leave Van Buren not a single Southern vote! Go on, gallant Whigs of Alabama!

IT MIDDLETOWN, Conn. has elected Whig Charter Officers by 15 to 50 majority-Charles R. Alsop, Mayor, by 23 majority; last year, two; year before, Loco.

LEGAL ADROITNESS .- To state and insist, in opening a case, that the woman whom the learned counsel is striving to convict of a great crime, and therefor send to State Prison for many years if not for life, was an infamous creature before his client ever saw her; and-when her defenders offer a score of witnesses to prove that this is a most atrocious falsehood, and that their hapless client was young, lovely, innocent, respected and happy until she fell a prey to the demoniac arts and heartless lust of him who is now her prosecutor-to rise and strenuously object to the admission of the testimony !- In a pirate or pickpocket such conduct would be disgraceful, but we do not consider it remarkably sharp practice in the legal

We see an advertisement in ' The Sun,' and an Editorial in the Herald that W. H. Channing, A. Brisbane, and H. Greelev are expected or invited to participate in a Sunday discussion on Socialism somewhere in Grand-st. It can hardly be necessary to state that neither of the persons above named desire any collision or controversy with anti-Christian, anti-Property Socialists any where, and that no one of them can be induced to engage in such controversy on the Sabbath. The advocates of Fourier's System of Association believe their views are based on a positive and definite Science, and while they are willing to propound their views, they decline controversy, and prefer to abide the test of mature practical experiment rather than court the verdict of partially informed audiences.

We would be glad to know what the clerks of the Post-Office are about when the Southern Night Mail arrives. We have been annoyed ex- should complain to the authorities, whose business cessively lately by their neglect in distributing the it is to correct such abuses, and not on an editor, mails. After waiting an hour and a quarter last | who has no jurisdiction in the premises. night, we got our papers and letters. There is inexcusable neglect somewhere, and we would be obliged to the Post-Master if he could adopt | Tuesday last, the spirit thermometer was down

New-York Legislature.

In Senate, a petition was presented, signed by 800 citizens of Monroe, to punish seduction and A resolution requiring the Surrogates to make

eturns of fees received-allowing 15 days in which to make them-was passed, nem. con. IN ASSEMBLY, Mr. E. SANDFORD reported a bill o incorporate the Odd Fellows Hall Association

in the City of New. York. Mr. Allen gave notice of a bill to provide for holding all the terms of the Supreme Court at

By Mr. ALVORD, a bill to improve the Common Pleas and to reduce the expenses thereof. The subject of Retrenchment came up and Mr Hoffman's amendment, providing that Congress shall provide a Sinking Fund for the extinguish. ment of the present debt of the United States, being agreed to, the resolutions were passed unan-

WEDNESDAY, Jan. II. In Senate, a number of petitions were present ed and referred, among which was one by Mr RHOADES, of inhabitants of Baldwinsville, to memorialize Congress on the subject of pensions to widows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Mr. Jones, from the joint Library Committee, reported against the resolution offered by Mr. Rhoades, directing the Clerk to purchase copies of the General Statutes of the State from 1838 to 1843. Concurred in.

The Assembly returned the joint resolutions of the Senate on the subject of National Retrenchment, with an amendment. The amendment

The bill extending the time for collecting taxs in the different counties in this State was then taken up, and was ordered to be engrossed for third reading, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Carr presented a petition

from a large number of merchants and others in New-York praying that the business of weighing merchandize may be thrown open to all persons Mr. Sanford reported a bill to incorporate the

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society in the city of

Mr. Mann gave notice of a bill to require al banks and bankers in the State to redeem their oills at par in the city of New-York. Mr. Allen, gave notice of a bill, that all the

erms of the Supreme Court be held at Albany. Mr. Stevens offered the following resolution: Resolved (if the Senate concur.) That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their efforts to procure the passage of a bill making appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, between the City of Troy and the South part of the shoals or obstructions below Castleton.

The resolution was laid over.

IT' A MERCHANTS' LIBRARY in our city has been resolved on, of which James G. King, Jas. Brown, H. C. De Rham, John Duer, Theo. Sedgwick, &c. have been chosen Directors. It is to be a magnificent affair: Subscription \$25; Annual payment \$5. We are not sure that a Library for any class is essential, and could wish that our city had one good general Library, open to every honest person free of charge; in which there should be departments devoted to Commerce, Mechanism, Agriculture, History, Natural Science, &c.

POMEROY'S TRUNK .- The injunction laid by the Houghtons to prevent the paying out of the money to the discoverers of Pomeroy's trunk, has been withdrawn, and all parties have agreed to the division of the money on the terms proposed by the pondent at Troy respecting the amount of money emitted to them. These explanations have been received, and all parties are satisfied.

'POLITICAL ABOLITION.' BY "JUNIUS"-NEW Edition.-In compliance with wishes expressed in several quarters, the Author of this Tract has struck out about one-fourth of the first edition, and introduced new matter, which we think a decided improvement, and calculated to render the document more acceptable, and therefore more useful. We observe, that the publication of this Tract has changed the position of Political Abolitionists from that of attack to defence. It is easy to see, that they who wince are galled.

THE NEW WORLD of this week contains strong original articles on 'Music in Common Schools,' 'Repudiation,' and Prescott's ' Hernando Cortes,' with two Poems by Park Benjamin and one by Miss Edgarton. Joe Cowell's 'Thirty Years among the Players' is drawn upon for four amusing pages; and the Edinburgh Review's admirable biography of J. J. Rousseau is copied without credit-a habit of which the World, containing so much good original matter, ought promptly to break itself. This is now the ablest Literary Weekly in New-York, not faultless, but one that you may take up or purchase with a certainty of finding your money's worth

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Northampton and Springfield Railroad last week, \$30,000 worth of stock was taken on the spot, so that \$50,000 in all have been taken up, and it was expected, before the week closed, it would amount to \$75,000. We may expect, therefore, with the first opening of spring, to see ground broke on this

Dr. THOMAS O'HARA CROSWELL, Postmaster at Catskill, N. Y. died at that place on Tuesday, Jan. 16th, aged nearly 80. He had been Postmaster at that place for fifty-three years, having been appointed under Washington. He at one time ran the Mail as he could up and down the River, receiving what he could get for his pay.

Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY repeats at the Tabernacle this evening his Lecture on "American Morals and Manners," which was received last week with such signal favor. There will of course be a crowded house.

Prof. Bronson will lecture this evening at the Society Library on the Laws of Body and Mind, illustrated by the dissection of the Manikin, and exhibiting the entire Nervous System and the General Physical and Mental Economy of the Human System. Admission 50 cents; and to every auditor will be presented a copy of Prof. B.'s " Elements of Physiology, and the Laws of Life and Health," containing about one hundred engravings-worth the cost of the

IF Sig. Bixi, the Guitarist, gives a Concert this evening at Clinton Hall, aided by Mrs. PAGE, Mr. Schneff, and other performers. We trust the fact that he only charges the vulgar sum of 50 cents will not prevent a good attendance.

The PRINCETON, Capt. Stockton's pride, was risited yesterday by a large number of invited guests, who, after a thorough inspection, held meeting and resolved that she was queen of seaboats and the pride of our Navy. Thos. B. Still-

People who want obstructions removed from the streets, or other local grievances redressed. FROM FRANCONIA-30 BELOW !- We learn from

the Salem Gazette that in Franconia, N. H. on to 26, and mercury to 30 degrees below zero!

By This Morning's Mail.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. FROM THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 17. In the House of Representatives to-day, the debate on the subject of improvements in Western navigation was continued by Mr. Weller, who denounced Mr. Stewart's speech of vesterday as a stump speech, its delivery an outrage upon the ference to Mr. Van Buren's opinions in regard to provements false; and promised at some future time, to reply to it.

Mr. Stewart, in an explanation which he was reluctantly allowed to make, avowed himself ready to prove from Mr. Van Buren's own letters all he had stated-that he denied utterly the constitutional power of the General Government to make nternal improvements, &c. &c.

From farther explanations with reference to the action of the Committee of Ways and Means, it appeared not that they had singled out the Mississippi River, but that they had thrown out all others-all appropriations for Internal Im. provement from the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. VINTON, with much clearness and force, replied to Mr. Holmes's argument of yesterday, arguing the power of Congress over the Mississippi from the ordinance of 1787, showing that this did not apply to the Mississippi, but that their power over the Mississippi and all the other public highways of the Union was derived from the power given in the Constitution to regulate commerce among the States. He held that Congress had the power to do any and every thing in aid of internal commerce that it has in aid of foreign commerce-the language of the Constitution conveying these powers being precisely the same, &c.

Mr. Barnard advocated the necessary appropriations-not for the Mississippi alone, (which only with its tributaries, according to the ideas of some Western gentlemen, was included within the Constitution,) but for all the internal navigation of the country, &c., &c.

The debate was further continued during the day by Messrs. Smith of Ia., Smith of Ill., Har-DIN of Ill., and others.

Under the operation of the previous question, the resolution instructing the Committee to report a bill appropriating for keeping in operation the Snag-boats on the Mississippi, was reconsidered, Yeas 95, Nays 77. After further debate, Mr. Cost Johnson offered a substitute to the resolution, providing for an inquiry by the Commit. tee into the Expediency of the appropriation and moved the previous question. The amendment was adopted; yeas 108 Nays 61. The resolution as amended was then agreed to without opposition, and the House adjourned.

In Senate, various petitions were presented; among which was one by Mr. MOREHEAD, from numerous citizens of Cincinnati for a reduction of postage. Mr. M. inquired of the Chairman of the Post Office Committee the reason of their delay in reporting a bill upon the subject.

Mr. MERRICK (Chairman) replied that the Committee had been engaged upon the subject and would have ready their bill in a day or two. Mr. King hoped the Committee would give attention to the abuse of the franking privilege.

franking abuse, however, was not among the members of Congress but among the 15,000 De-The House bill to supply a deficiency in the

fund for the relief of disabled seamen was reported from the Finance Committee and passed. Mr. BAYARD gave notice of a bill to establish a

Naval Instruction School. The bill granting lands in Wiskonsan for the mprovement of Fox and Wiskonsan Rivers, af-

ter some debate, was laid aside. Mr. McDuffie's bill to re-establish the Compromise Act was postponed till to-morrow, and he Senate went into Executive Session.

The nomination of Isaac Hill to the Head of the bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Navy Department was rejected; and the Senate adjourned.

Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18-P. M. The Murder.

Caroline Sweeney, the wife of the murdered man mentioned yesterday, William Gillette and his wife, per father and mother, have been fully committed prison, the former to answer the charge of murder, and the two latter as being accessory thereto. The brother, who is from New-York, has not yet been arrested; and it is believed he too was a par-ticipator in the horrid tragedy. The wife does not appear to manifest any contrition in view of her crime, and is represented as being a woman of strong nerve, capable of overpowering her deceased husband with perfect case.

Still Another Murder:

Intelligence was received this morning of another murder having been committed a few miles from the city. An aged colored man named Todd, who had ately buried his wife, residing at a place called Guinea Hill, near Holmesburg, was found dead last evening in his humble dwelling, with numerous marks of violence and blood upon his person, havng evidently been stabbed with some sharp instrument! He had been missing, I am told, for about a week, and it was in consequence of his absence that his death became known. Todd was believed by many to have possessed considerable money. which was unquestionably the object of his murder. No one, that I could learn, has been suspected of the foul deed.

ACCIDENT .- A German was killed vesterday afternoon by a fall from a bridge at Manayunk. The jury in the case of James M. Sanderson, of the Franklin House, charged with libel upon Mr. McKean, the gentleman who lost a considerable sum of money while stopping there, were unable to

agree. They were discharged.
THE AMERICAN HOTEL.—This is the name given o one of the handsomest buildings in Philadelphia, ocated on Chesnut street, opposite Independence Hall. I understand it has been leased to Henry A. Charter and C. James Maclellan, and will be opened on the 1st day of March for the public.

on the 1st day of March for the public.

Stocks—The Stock Market to-day was considerably beter, so far as State is were concerned: they lead off at the first Board at 634 and closed pretty firm at the Second at 634. Failadelphia Bank sold at par, Western Bunk improved to farmers and Mechanics 2; Wilmington 6s 11; Reading Sonds t; Pennsylvania Bank fell off 1; Wilmington Railroad II S Bank t Bonds †; Pennsylvania Bank fell off 1; Wilmington Railrodu †; U. S. Bank †.

At the Second Board, 5 shares Philadelphia Bank sold at 100; 5 do Mechanics' Bank at 25†; \$310 Wilmington Sixes at 85; \$120 do do at 81†; 30 shares Union Bank of Tennessee at 53‡; \$1000 State Fives, C. & P., at 63†; 5 shares Western Bank at 46; 10 do Moyamensing Bank at 364; 5 do Pennsylvania Bank at 243; 26 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' at 41‡; \$2000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan at 44. About \$29,000 in State Securities and Loans were taken at the two Boards.

TENNESSEE .- The Whig members of the Tennessee Legislature held a meeting on the 8th, and nominated Hon. John Bell and Gustavus A. Henry as candidates for Presidential Electors, and WILLIAM MARTIN and LEWIS P. WILLIAMson as Senatorial Delegates to the Baltimore Whig Convention.

A STEAMBOAT BURNT .-- A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, writing from Asalachicola, Jan. 5th, says: "The steamboat Fanny Ellsler, owned and commanded by L. A. Phelps, which left this port yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M. for Albany, Geo., accidentally took fire a moment afterward and burned down to the water's edge. Ten minutes after the first alarm the entire vessel was enveloped in flames. Fortunately, no one received any jury, and all the persons on board arrived in this city in the yawl boat a few minutes ago. The boat was of little value, but the freight may be estimated at \$3,000, total loss not more than \$5,000. The accident occurred about a mile below the Shadee, 32

We are indebted to Capt. FITCH of the Eureka, for Albany papers of yesterday morning.

TY SUBSCRIBERS TO PROF. FAUVEL-GOURAUD'S Course on Phreno-Maemotechny, are invited to call at the Professor's Room, 231 Breadway, for their Tickets of admission to the Course, on Monday and Tuesday, the 22d and 23d instant. N B .- The Subscription List will be positively closed on Wednesday evening, the 21th instant. The Members of the Class, provided with tickets, will unite immediately after, to decide upon the organization of the Class according to Article F. of the Prospectus; and the first lesson of the Course will be given on the day that shall have been appointed in that meeting, by the majority of votes.

CASE OF AMELIA NORMAN.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18

OURT OF SESSIONS .... Before the RECORDER air
Aldermen PURDY and VANDERVOORT ... JONAS B. PHIL
EITS, Esq. Acting District Attorney. THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

Trial of Amelia Norman. This case was resumed this morning on behalf e accused... The Court room was crowded as yesterday. pletion-in immense multitude rimaining outside, feelings of the House, and its statements with re- unhappy young woman on trial, were seated within the ba as were also several gentlemen who cherished a feeling ( the want of power in Congress over internal im- sympathy for the situation of the accessed. The prisoner w seated, (clad in deep black, her face wearing an Aspect of so row,) near her counsel, within the bar, her eyes occasionally seaming with silent tears, exhibiting the desolation of feeling

> The Court came in at 11, o'clock, and the Re order proceeded to deliver the Opinion of the Court on t subject of the evidence proposed to be introduced by the prisoner, producing the assault-ruling such testimony to b admissible. The following is the Opinio

The People es. Amelia Norman. The counsel for the prosecution having rested, the counsel for the prisoner now offer to prove that in the year 131 the prisoner was seduced by Baltard, the person on whom it is alledged she endeavoted to inflict a deadly wound, his subsequent cohabitation with and abandonment of her. leaving her under circumstances of great dependence, distress and degradation.

This evidence can only be admissible on the ground that it

It is evidence can only be admissible on the ground that is affords a justification for the alledged attempt to commit hom-icide, or that the accumulated wrongs to which she was sub-jected had produced that deluded state of mind that deprived her of the power of distinguishing right from wrong; and it is urged by counsel that that testimony should go to the jury, to enable them to judge of the probable effect that such a course of wrong much torothus. Course of wrong might produce.

As to the first question—Is the evidence admissible as affording a justification for the alledged offence? In examining this question, I will remark that the same evidence is admissible in justification of the alledged attempt to kill that would be allowed in justification, had the act been consummated.

onsummated. In the case of murder, to rebut the evidence of malice, it In the case of murder, to rebut the evidence of malice, it must appear that the provocation was recent, for mevery case of homicide, says Roscoe, p. 474, however great the provocation may be, if there be sufficient time for the passion to subside and for reason to interpose, such homicide will be murder—Foster, 296, and the authorities cited in Roscoe. The object of the inquiry is, whether the suspension of reason arising from sudden passion continued from the time of the provocation received to the very instant when the mental stroke was given; for if the party reflected, deliberated or cooled before the injury was inflicted, the killing will amount to murder, however grievous or exasperating the provocation o murder, however, griceous or exasperating the provocation

might have been. While the law therefore makes great allowance for the in firmity inseparable from the human character, it carefully dis-tinguishes between acts which are induced by the promptings of exasperated feelings and pressing wrongs, and deep rooted

of exasperated feelings and pressing wrongs, and deep rocted, meditated reverge.

The same principles are applicable to the case now under consideration, and can it be urged that provocations commencing more than two years since, but continued down to within a short time antecedent to the alledged attempt to mander, can be embraced in the first class of cases to which I have alluded; or was not the assault induced by a consciousness of long continued wrongs over which she had brooded until sorrow and despondency had ripened into revenge. It is not proposed to prove that the assault was induced by any immediate provocation. The acts constituting the provocation must be contemporaraneous with the intended homicide, or the immediate moving cause. The evidence in my judgement, is not admissible on that ground. sought to be introduced is not of that character, and therefore in my judgement, is not admissible on that ground.

The reasons for the adoption of this distinction are too obvious to require much remark. To allow an injured party to seek revenge upon his oppressor, at his discretion, for real or supposed wrongs, instead of appealing to the laws of his concern for redress, would break the figurements that bind society treather, would destroy the stability of our Institutions.

try for redress, would break the figure its that bind society together, would destroy the stability of our Institutions formed for the preservation of peace and erder, and justify popular violence and anarchy.

As to the second question—Is the evidence proposed admissible, as facts, to go to the Jury, to enable them to judge of the santy of the prisoner's mind at the time of the alledged commission of the act charged in the indictment?

It is proposed by the introduction of this evidence to prove assess which might or might never produce certain effects—to

causes which might or might not produce certain effects—to show a course of treatment on the part of Ballard for a suc-cession of months which might produce that state of insuity which would exonerate the prisoner from legal responsibility for her acts.

This position is objectionable on various grounds. 1st Be-

cause the same causes will not necessarily produce the same offects upon differently constituted minds. A slight cause will sometimes produce violent effects, with a person possesswill sometimes produce violent effects, with a person possessing a sensitive and irritable temperament, while another is forbearing, and views the aggression with sorrowing calmass.

The causes, then, can never form a safe test for the judgment of a Jury in judging of the samity of an individual, unless accompanied by evidence of the effect. When the effect is shown, as bringing the party within the class of irresponsible beings, the cause of that imbecility of mindithet exonerates from the responsibility, may be proved.

2. Some act should be proved that indicated a deluded state of mind when, or about the time when, the assault was committed—some act from whick a jury might infer that the mind was diseased, and that the power of distinguishing right from Mr. MERRICK said they would. The greatest

> ity to know that the act about to be committed is a violation of law, that delusion does not exist which is necessary to nder the violator of the law irresponsible for his acts.
> To secure immunity from the effects of crime, Insanty mus
> c clearly and conclusively established. The law presume
> ic santy of every person who violates it; and it he seeks ex

mption from the consequences, his right to exemption mus-e clearly made out to exist when the offence was committed revious exisence of facts from which meaning any security code to have originated, or do the rules of evidence applicable to this case require evidence of the positive, present exists, coof that irresponsible condition of the mind that exempts from accountability. I am clearly of that opinion and that the testimony offered is not admissible.

The Counsel for accused took exception to the decision in part, and contended for the right to show the insaue state of mind of the accused at the time of the assault .-This the Court admitted to be proper, and said the counsel for defendant might proceed to show the state of mind of the prioner cotemporaneous with the assault, and if the fact of t insports were established, they might then proceed to show b t stimony the causes that led to that state of imbecility or in

Mrs. Ann Lohman, alias Madame Restell, sworn tore. I know she never boarded with me. I Mr Baland called forward. I do n't tamk I ever saw that gentleman before,— Do n't think he ever called at my house—am quite sure he ne-

Mrs. Isabella Hurley sworn-I am the wife of Peter Hurley, and reside at 58 Allen st. I know Amelia Norman, and have for five or six years—should suppose she was about 15 or 16. She was then residing with Nrs Merram corner of Benson and Leonard sts. I saw her frequently—he

corner of Benson and Leonard sts. I saw her frequently—her conduct was good.

Question—What was the conduct of the prisener up to the time of her acquaintance with Ballard? [Objected to by Mr Saudford ruled out by the Court, and exceptions taken.]

Witness—I have observed a peculiar condition of mind of the prisoner—first observed it in August, two years ago. Shappeared to be laboring under insansty. She came to my house and sar upon the back stoop crying. Asked her what ailed her—she said she did not know. I asked her again—she said she had no time. I asked her if she had any work—she said, No. I told her I thought I could gether work, and told her to go to my sister, who resided on the 9th avenue, near 42d st. I told her if she could not get employment there, I would find hera home. Her mind appeared to be troubled. She left, and rehome. Her mind appeared to be troubled. She left, and returned in three or four days. She said she left the car at 32 street and had wandered about till dark, and could not find the place. I gave her directions once more, and never saw her at my house again. I formed an opinion that she was in trouble of mind—that one reason was that she had no home. I formed no opinion that her mind was shattered at the time. Do not know Ballard. I thought prisoner's mind was deraiged when she came to my house and cried. I have seen my sister's mind deranged—her mind did not resemble my sister's in manner.

William Callender recalled-Istated that prison er came to live with me in July, 1839, and lived with me till May, 1341. During the time she resided with me, she was subject to very severe spasms. She was visited with these several times in the course of the year. They were such as induced us to take particular precautions. If myself and wife left home, one of us went to the adjoining house to speak to the family of my father-in-law (Asst Ald. Sparks) to keep a look to Amelia. Those fits were very sudden in their visita-tion. She would be sewing, and would suddenly fall from he-chair on the floor, and continue entirely unconscious for from two to five or six hours, and sometimes the whole night. She has not the same appearance she had when she lived with me She is much more emaciated and broken down. I never saw any thing out of the way as to her temper in my life—she wa yery mild—as modest and retiring a female as I ever knew.— Not allowed to answer whether he had seen any letters

Ballard to her.]

Cross-examined—She did not manifest diseased mind when living with me. While with me she had a tranquil and easy visited Mrs Merriam. She was visited with these fits on sev eral occasions. On one occasion I was sent for in a great hurry to Mrs Merriam (from the Police Office) to come and relieve her from a very severe spasm she had there, as I kept medicines for the purpose. She was from Sparta, N. Jersey.

Benjamin W. McCready sworn-I am physician for the City Prison, and was on the 1st of November, when orisoner was first committed. Have been led to visit her receatedly in her cell, on account of illness she was subjected to, from the Interest I took in her situation.

Sarah Ballard sworn-I know Henry S. Bal

Sarah Ballard sworn—I know Henry S. Ballard-became acquainted with him in 1932.

Question—Did you ever live with Mr. Ballard?
Objected to by Mr. Sandford. The counsel for defence then offered to show the seduction of this witness by Henry S. Ballard, and that he lived with her, passing her off as his wife at the time of her first acquaintance with the prisoner; that shortly before the assault the witness accidentally became acquainted with the prisoner and communicated to her the fact of her connection with Ballard. Also, that Ballard lived with the witness from 1832 to the spring of 1841, passing her off as his wife—and that this connection was only broken off in consequence of his connection with the prisoner—that during the time Ballard and the witness lived together shat she should procure abortion under threats of 1-zving her, and

was several times enciente by him, and he had in-isted that she should procure abortion under threats of l-zving her, and that she did so—and that he finally abandoned her, leaving her penniless and wholly destitute.

[This offered testimony was objected to by Mr. Sandford, and its admission urged by Mr. Graham in a most powerful burst of Eloquence. Mr. Sandford rejoined with great force and ability. The Court ruled the evidence to be inadmissible, and Mr. Graham excepted.]

Witness proceeded—I went to the store of Mr. Ballard in company with the prisoner in Augustlast. Itold the accused how Mr. B lard had treated me. (She said she wanted to go to see Mr. Ballard, as he had promised to do for her. She was not permitted to state the acts and conversations there—and told the counsel he would not want to hear what she had to say.)

Mrs. Mary Moore, sworn .- I reside at 63 Perry street; have known prisoner 3 or 4 years; came to my house May 1841, about a week before she left Mr. Callender in 18 and applied to me for board; when she had been with me o or two weeks she complained of being unwell and took one or two boxes of pills during that time; the state of her mind was very uneasy and she was subject to lowness of spirits, sitting y after, to nearly half a day at times without speaking; I don't know what pills they were; I formed an opinion that she had been by promised semething which had not been performed, as she said she had expected to be married and I thought she had been disappointed; she had several severe fits and spasms, and was very was and bad afterwards; I asked her what was the matter,

and she said I would be likely to know after a while; this was Ques. Was Mr. Ballard in the habit of visiting the prisoner

Objected to and ruled out.

Ans. I have seen a gentleman I supposed was Mr. Ballard of a plass my house and have seen the accused go out and meet.

Quest. Is that gentleman (pointing to Mr. Ballard) the man? Objected to and ruled out.

I resuled at 100 Berkman street when the prisoner came and consided with me.

Cross-examined —She boarded with me until July or Ancust, when she left; before she left Mr. Callender's she was a very free, light-hearted women, when she lived with me she was measy, sollen, and would not talk. I never asked her to be any thing; she would go out about eight a clock at aight, try out should ren minutes, and then return, her strange confect caused me to suspect something women. Mr. McCready recalled—The prisoner since 1st

ovember, when she was first confined, has been desponding, adong sincest to despair—has been direpeatedly, and once ritous, owing I believe and am convinced to the state of er mind or mental condition. Once she was so ill that in tied her sevenal times during the day. She has several mes had hysterical paroxism. I have found her lying on the files of her cell, crying as if her heart would break, in a namer so violent as to lead me to believe that the stack was yet ried. She has been subject to puroxysms and violent end after and that at such times there was a peculiar troubled endesiche, and that at such times there was a peculiar troubled engession about the eye, characteristic of such warely. He expression about the eye, characteristic of such stracks, condition, in fine, was such as to render it my duty to infine keeper that I traved she unight commit suicide, in or This condition of physical and mental disease has continued from 1st Nov. down to the present time. I have no direct knowledge myself of the prisoner attempting to commit subset et e. I only know that there were appearances in a cell actioning hers which she had access to, of a preparation to commit suicide. I found two bunks placed uplight, and across them a piece of wood was placed, and a sand box mederneath on the floor, so as to enable a person of short stature to reach up. I also saw in the hands of Mr. Wheeler, Deputy Kseper, a piece of cotton cloth, platted in the form of a rope, while a lie moose in the end of it. This was on Monday with a sliv moose in the ent of it. That was on Monday morning last. On visiting her cell on Sunday I found her in a particularly depressed state of mind—her countenance and conversation both proved this depression. Like every feeble mule the prisoner appeared to be particularly excitable.
[Here an interchable of expressions of contempt and scor passed between Mr. Graham and Mr. Sandford, evincing much exasperation of feeling on both sides. They were speedily checked by the Court.]

Cross-Examination Previous to my visiting her, in pass ing her cell I have seen her despondency, and saw her seven times in tears. She had violent headsches, produced by an of stimately unlicality state of beauteries system—the despondency, amounting almost to despair, was exhibited soon after her confinement. I think she was not more despondent of Sunday than I have seen her previously. The evidences were the expression of the countenance—the eye—her general approximates—and the language she used and not the declaration she made to me. On the previous day there had been a suicide in the prison by similar means to those used by the presoner to the property of th has been observed that when suicides have been co It has been observed that when suches have been committed to a particular manner, others are apt to be committed in the same manner. I have had no hand in employing counsel in this case any more than in orming Mr. Hopper of prisoner situation after her being left without counsel by Mr. Warner employment in another court. The court at 5 o'clock adjourned to 61 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Court met and resumed the trial at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Eliza Merriman, sworn-I reside at 5 Beekman street; am wife of Francis Merriman. I have known the prisoner since she was a child; she was from Spatti, Susser co. New Jersey; I brought the accused to New York when she was between 15 and 16 years old; when she came here she lived with me; when she left me she went to reside with Mr. Esler, in the house where Mr. Callender lived; she was at Mr. Esler; 15 months; she returned to my house and then went to Mr. Callender's to live; I was intimate with her all this time; she was subject to fits all the time she lived with me; she has had was subject to fits all the time she lived with me; she has has fits in church; she was unable to help herself when she had the fits; they left her weak and feeble; she was always in delicate thenes; they lett her weak and teeple; she was always in delicate health; I brought her to this city 9 years ago last October, from her father's house; she has a father but no mother livingshe has a stepmother; her tather is a respectable man in New Jersey, and in comfortable circumstances; he is about (0 years

Mrs. Ann Pierson sworn.-1 know Amelia Norman; I reside at 48 Thompson street; Amelia boarded win me two years ago last September; I have seen Henry S. Bal-ard; he passed by the name of Mr. Brown. (Not allowed to answer whether Bailard visited the prisoner ) She had no

Joel Behrene sworn-Resides at 53 Chapel-street Knew prisoner; she resided with me from the latter part of August to November, 1813; she worked for me and boarded in the family. The latter part of the time she would leave in the family. The latter part of the time she would leave her work, throw it down, and begin to cry. The evening before her arrest she would cry and laugh, and laugh and cry.—I gave her some daguerreotype to clean with cotton and oil, she rubbed the cotton and oil on the table instead of on the type, and would laugh and cry at the same time. For two days previous she acted so that I told my wife she was crazz. My wife's attention was called to her strange conduct. Pur oner was known to me only by the name of Mrs. Ballard.—The day of her arrest, near 2 or 3 o'clock. I met her in the street, with a large bundle of cakes in her hand, eating and acting strangely. She came home to dinner, but did not speak to me at all. I asked her what was the matter, as she used to speak pleasantly to me. She cried, but gave me meanswer. She was very much excited—more so than I eversible her for the three months she lived with me. I was with her a inited—some act from which s jury might infer that the mind was diseased, and that the power of distinguishing right from wrong had fied.

It is not every high excitement of the mind that dethrones it of reasons where that convenience are that convenience are the co work, I told my wife not to let her go out, as I was afraid the would fail in the street. She had fits, as my wife tald me-From what I saw for several days, I told my wife she was erazy, and that she was crazy at 54 o'crock that evening, did not see her from 5 o'clock that evening until I saw her Cross-examined-A crazy person is one not in her right

Cross-examined—A crazy person is one not in her right. She would take a suirt to iron and wipe the tears of her eyes till it had to be washed over again. This occurres three or four times, and for some weeks before he arrest. After crying a great deal she would begin to laugh, as the nerm how laughed and would continue to the soft and the permeaning the soft and the by laughed, and would continue to do so for half an hour-She did so the night before the was arrested—that is, thenghe of the day before he arrest; she was at home all the night— Her laughing I should call a kind of mad-laughing; I should not the light to the light of the light of the light. not call it hysterical laughing, which proceeded from an affection of the nerves. I don't think she knew that she laughe tion of the nerves. I don't think she knew that she faughe from the expression of her face. I think she was conscious of her situation when she cried; I was at home usually to me o'clock in the morning; at home at 3 to dinner, and then on again, and home again at 6 o'clock, PM, and home all night. The night I gave her the Diguerreotype plates to clean was the night before her arrest, when she rubbed the table and of the plates for some three quarters of an hour, she cried and The night I gave her the Diguereosype and not the night before her ariest, when she rubbed the table and not the clates for some three quarters of an hour, she cried and langhed alternately, and did not speak at all. The day of the assault at 2 to 3, when I met her with the cakes, she was in Greenwich street, between Vesey and Warren. I did not apeak to her then—I went home to send my wife after her, and before I returned home the second time she was there; she are nothing at dinner and criedlaid the time of dinner. After this she took a rocking chair and sat down in the room and end arint; she would rub her hends at dinner, she would take he kinle and fork and cut her meat all up into small pieces, and then not eat it, and would not speak when spoken to. For it torthight before her arrest, when I would speak to her ske would not answer me; I went to see Mr. Ballard at the Astor House some time after he was stabled—did not see him.

Direct.—I kept my store, a wholesale shirt-store, at No. 38 william-st.—she was employed in routing the shorts for me.

Edward Stewart sworn.—I keep public house in Edward Stewart sworn.-I keep public house harder a Stewart sworm.—I keep public holder, wark, New-Jersey—the Etage-House,—I knew the prison at my house, where she boarded for a time. I knew Heary ballerd; he entered his name in my Register in company with that of the prisoner. This was in January, 1812. [Other contents of the company with the contents of the prisoner.]

nestions were put, and ruled out.] The counsel for defence again renewed in forhe offer discussed yesterday to prove the seduction of the visoner by Ballard, his living with, having children by he and then abandoning her-which the Court again ruled out-Exceptions were taken to the decision, as before. The testimony then closed on both sides, and the

ourt adjourned to 11 o'clock on Friday morning, when the

case will be summed up.

LF A Dissertation on the Power of the In tercepted Pressure of the Atmosphere, by Henry Pratt. Mr. Pratt if we understand his pamphle thinks a building might be erected, that should, by the power with which he expects to move machinery economise to a great extent human and animal labor in the furnishing of bread stuffs to the people. There are other improvements in the bakery he would erect, in which the whole process from grinding the grain to baking the breat would be performed-but this new power, for driving machinery seems to be the great discovery. It is impossible to give an idea of this machinery in our limits, but we cannot see it practicability. At all events the theory might be tested without such a waste of words about it If the atmosphere insulated in a vast and ele vated cylindrical tube will create such a force a he thinks, at the base,-a force sufficient to turn heavy machinery-we do not see why small one, that could be erected at a trifling expense would not give indications of it in a weaker degree. If Mr. Pratt succeeds he has discovered perpetual motion, and we need no more steam, horse wind or water power. For sale at the

IT January 18th was observed as a day of fasting and prayer at Oberlin, in view of the limentable fall of H. C. Taylor.

BROOKLYN LYCEUM. PROF. FAUVEL GOURAUD'S

PUBLIC INTRODUCTORY LECTURE ON PHRENO-MNEMOTECHNY, (Or the Art of Acquiring Memory) Will be Repeated This Evening, JANUARY 19.

(Without Postponement on account of the Weather.)
IN THE BROOKLYN LYCEUM.

The same Series of attracting illustrations of the signal of the same series of attracting illustrations of the same series of the ounded powers of the System, as given in the Tabettato and advertised in all the papers during the last few days, #1 form the subject of the evening's entertainment. The Lecture will begin at precisely 74 0' o open at 6.
Tickets of admission 50 cents; children 25.

voluminous programme of scientific and historical facts h the Phreno-Mnemotechnic experiments of the evening will distributed gratuitously among the audience. N. B. The Subscription List for Brooklyn (opened in library room of the Lyceum,) and for New York (at Pro-G.'s rooms 281 Broadway) will positively close on Weine